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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/002,723	11/16/2001	Vibhor Julka	4740-029	2830

24112 7590 10/06/2004

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EXAMINER	
PEREZ, JULIO R	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2681	3

DATE MAILED: 10/06/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/002,723	JULKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Julio R Perez	2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 November 2001*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-65* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-65* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-2, 7-23, 25, 28-39, 41, 45-58, 60-61, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Madour et al. (20020114293).

Regarding claim 1, Madour et al. disclose a wireless communication network comprising: a packet control function (Pag. 2, par. 0013-0015; Fig. 2, ref. 114, 116, the network possesses a PCF); a plurality of access network controllers connected to the packet control function for communicating with an access terminal engaged in a communication session (Pag. 2, par. 0013-0015, the system comprises BSC, corresponding to access controllers, interconnected with the PCF for establishing radio connections with BTSs and in turn with mobile nodes); a session controller having memory for storing session information used by one or more of the access network controllers to communicatively couple the access terminal to the packet control function during the communication session (Pag. 2, par. 0015; par. 0027, the system includes base station controllers; further, the base station controllers have the capabilities to provide control functions and physical links among BTSs, they also provide functions as

handover, cell configuration data and control; in addition, the BSCs have the intelligence to maintain communication between the mobile nodes and the PCF while a connection session is ongoing); and wherein, in response to transfer of the access terminal from a first one of the access network controllers to a second one of the access network controllers, the session controller sends the session information stored in the session controller to the second access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027; pag. 3, par. 0028, the mobile node when trespassing to a different coverage zone, in a dormant state, in turn the MN transmits an origination request message to the new BSC in order to request service from the new BSC/PCF on the target network system).

Regarding claim 2, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the transfer is a dormant handoff (Pag. 2, par. 027, the move from one zone boundary to the other is based on a dormant MN, which is based on the MN having a previous Point-to-Point Protocol establishment with a PDSN, yet did not exchange data over certain amount of time).

Regarding claim 7, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller further stores in memory routing information indicating which of the plurality of access network controllers is currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller (Pag. 2, pars. 0027-0028, the BSC/PCF, corresponding to a RNC in UMTS systems or BSC in CDMA2000, posses the capabilities of storing mobility data about the mobiles).

Regarding claim 8, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information in response to the

transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller (Pag. 3, par. 0028, the system comprises the BSC that keeps track of the controller available in the system).

Regarding claim 9, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the routing information comprises a routing tag for each one of the plurality of access network controllers, wherein the session controller sets said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal and clears said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is not currently identified with the access terminal (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claims 10, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information by setting the routing tag corresponding to the second access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 11, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information by clearing the routing tag corresponding to the first access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 12, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller sends a cancellation request message to the first access network controller responsive to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller, and wherein the first access network controller removes session information associated with the access terminal stored in the first access network controller in response to the cancellation request

message from the session controller (Pag. 3, par. 0028, the BSC/PCF selects a new PDSN and provides a registration request message 132 to the PDSN fro requesting an A10 connection, corresponding to a Radio network packet data node session, also regarded as a cancellation message).

Regarding claim 13, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller updates the routing information responsive to a session cancellation message from an access network controller (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 14, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the session controller sends a session update message to one or more of the access network controllers if the session controller detects that the access terminal is not currently identified with any one of the plurality of access network controllers (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 15, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controllers page the access terminal in response to receipt of the session update message by the access network controllers (Pag. 1, par. 0009-0010; Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 16, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controllers send a session cancellation message to the session controller if the access terminal does not respond to the page within a predetermined time, and wherein the session controller updates the routing information responsive to the session cancellation message (Pag. 1, par. 0009-0010; Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 17, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the packet control function maintains routing information in memory indicating which access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal by the packet control function (Pag. 2, pars. 0003-0022, 0027, the PCF together with the BSC comprise the capabilities of keeping track of the other BSCs in the system to be routed about).

Regarding claim 18, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the packet control function updates the routing information when the packet control function receives a connection request associated with the access terminal from one of said plurality of access network controllers (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 19, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the packet control function sends a service request to the access network controller currently identified with the access terminal by the packet control function in response to receiving data to be delivered to the access terminal (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 20, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controller receiving the service request from the packet control function initiates redirection of the service request received from the packet control function if the access network controller does not have session information associated with the access terminal (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 21, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein redirecting the service request comprises: sending a notification from the

access network controller receiving the service request to the session controller; and sending a connection setup request from the session controller to the access network controller currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 22, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the access network controllers are operative to send a connection request to the packet control function to establish a connection with said packet control function responsive to receiving a connection setup request from the session controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 23, Madour et al. disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the network comprises a 1xEVDO wireless communication network (Pag. 1, par. 0004-0006; pag. 2, par. 0027, the system is based on CDMA2000, which in turn was developed, and is a 3G standard, and includes 1X components, CDMA2000 1X EV-DO).

Regarding claim 25, Madour et al. disclose a session controller for use in a wireless communication network including a plurality of access network controllers, the session controller comprising: memory to store session information associated with an access terminal engaged in a communication session (Pag. 2, par. 0014-0017; par. 0027-0028, the system includes base station controllers and base transceivers stations; further, the base station controllers have the capabilities to provide control functions and physical links among BTSs, they also provide functions as handover, cell configuration data and control; in addition, the BSCs have the intelligence to maintain communication

between the mobile nodes and the PCF while a connection session is ongoing and in turn forwarding the data to the PDSN); and a processor programmed to provide the session information to the access network controllers responsive to session information requests from the access network controllers (Pag. 2, pars 0027-0028, the BSC/PDF have the capabilities to receive data packets sent from a wireless device over the air, corresponding to a session information, to a BTS, and, which is subsequently forwarded to a Base Station Controller; in turn, typically the BSC forwards the data to the PCF, which sequentially forwards it to a regular PDSN. Traditionally, the BSC performs control of session data, connection control, and selection functions to support each user's session; thus, processing information. Further, the PCF is typically integrated into a BSC. It is additional functionality required at the BSC to handle packet data. It is responsible for managing the interfaces between the PDSN and BSC).

Regarding claim 28, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session controller, corresponding to the BSC/PDF entity, further stores in memory routing information indicating which of the plurality of access network controllers is currently identified with access terminal (Pag. 2, pars. 0027-0028, the BSC/PCF, corresponding to a RNC in UMTS systems or BSC in CDMA2000, posses the capabilities of storing mobility data about the mobiles).

Regarding claim 29, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session controller updates the routing information in response to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller (Pag. 3, par.

0028, the system comprises the BSC that keeps track of the controller available in the system).

Regarding claim 30, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the routing information comprises a routing tag for each one of the plurality of access network controllers, wherein the session controller sets said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal and clears said routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is not currently identified with the access terminal (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 31, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session controller updates the routing information by setting the routing tag corresponding to the second access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 32, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session controller updates the routing information by clearing the routing tag corresponding to the first access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 33, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session controller updates the routing information responsive to a session cancellation message from an access network controller (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 34, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session controller sends a session update message to one or more of the access network controllers if the session controller detects that the access terminal is not currently identified with any one of the plurality of access network controllers (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 35, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session controller is programmed to redirect service requests received by a first access network controller from a packet control function to a second access network controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 36, Madour et al. disclose, wherein redirecting service requests sent by the packet control function to a first access network controller comprises: receiving a service request notification from said first access network controller; and sending a connection setup request to the second access network controller, which is currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 37, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session information comprises data connection information associated with a data connection between the access terminal and a packet control function in the wireless communication network (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028, the PCF is an entity in a radio access network that controls the transmission, corresponding to maintaining a session connection, of packets between a base station then through a BSC and the PDSN).

Regarding claim 38, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the data connection information comprises IP address information and network identifier information associated with the access terminal (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028, the transmission of packets in packet data network conforms to IP address when establishing a PPI connection with the PDSN).

Regarding claim 39, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the session information stored by the session controller conforms to the IS-856 HDR network standard (Pag. 2, par. 0027; Fig. 2, the system conforms to CDMA200; further, IS-856, also known as 1xEV-DO, was designed to offer users high capacity packet data services on CDMA200 networks, which corresponds to the system herein presented).

Regarding claim 41, Madour et al. disclose a method of mobility management in a wireless communication having a plurality of access network controllers and a packet control function communicatively connected to the plurality of access network controllers (Pag. 2, par. 0013-0015; Fig. 2, ref. 114, 116, the system comprises BSC, corresponding to access controllers, interconnected with the PCF for establishing radio connections with BTSs and in turn with mobile nodes; the network further possesses a PCF interconnected to the BSC), the method comprising: storing session information associated with an access terminal in a session controller that is communicatively connected to the plurality of access network controllers (Pag. 2, par. 0015; par. 0027, the system includes base station controllers; further, the base station controllers have the capabilities to provide control functions and physical links among BTSs, they also provide functions as handover, cell configuration data and control; in addition, the BSCs have the intelligence to maintain communication between the mobile nodes and the PCF while a connection session is ongoing); and receiving a session information request by the session controller from one of the access network controllers (Pag. 2, par. 0027; pag. 3, par. 0028, the mobile node when trespassing to a different coverage zone, in a dormant state, in turn the MN transmits an origination request message to the

new BSC in order to request service from the new BSC/PCF on the target network system); and sending the session information stored in the session controller to the requesting access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027; pag. 3, par. 0028, in addition, the mobile node when trespassing to a different coverage zone, in a dormant state, in turn the MN transmits an origination request message to the new BSC in order to request service from the new BSC/PCF on the target network system).

Regarding claim 45, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising storing routing information in the session controller indicating which of the plurality of access network controllers is currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller (Pag. 2, pars. 0027-0028, the BSC/PCF, corresponding to a RNC in UMTS systems or BSC in CDMA2000, posses the capabilities of storing mobility data about the mobiles).

Regarding claim 46, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising updating the routing information in response to a transfer of the access terminal from a first access network controller to a second access network controller (Pag. 3, par. 0028, the system comprises the BSC that keeps track of the controller available in the system).

Regarding claim 47, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the routing information comprises a routing tag for each one of the plurality of access network controllers, wherein the session controller sets the routing tag to indicate that a corresponding access network controller is currently identified with the access terminal and clears the routing tag to indicate that the corresponding access network controller is not identified with the access terminal (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 48, Madour et al. disclose, wherein updating the routing information comprises setting the routing tag for a first access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 49, Madour et al. disclose, wherein updating the routing information further comprises clearing the routing tag for a second access network controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 50, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising sending a session cancellation message from an access network controller currently identified with the access terminal to the session controller, and updating the routing information stored in the session controller in response to the session cancellation message (Pag. 1, par. 0009-0010; Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 51, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising sending a session update message from the session controller to one or more of the access network controllers when the session controller detects that the access terminal is not currently identified with any one of the plurality of access network controllers (Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 52, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising paging the access terminal by the one or more access network controllers in response to the session update message (Pag. 1, par. 0009-0010; Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 53, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising sending a session cancellation message from an access network controller to the session controller if the access network controller does not receive a response from the access terminal to a

paging message sent by the access network controller (Pag. 1, par. 0009-0010; Pag. 3, par. 0028).

Regarding claim 54, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising redirecting a service request received by a first access network controller from a packet control function to a second access network controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 55, Madour et al. disclose, wherein redirecting a service request comprises: sending a service request notification from the first access network controller to the session controller; and sending a connection setup request from the session controller to the second access network controller currently, which is currently identified with the access terminal by the session controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 56, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising maintaining routing information at the packet control function indicating which of the access network controllers is currently identified with the access terminal by the packet control function (Pag. 2, pars. 0003-0022, 0027, the PCF together with the BSC comprise the capabilities of keeping track of the other BSCs in the system to be routed about).

Regarding claim 57, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising updating the routing information when the packet control function receives a connection identified with the access terminal from an access network controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 58, Madour et al. disclose, wherein the network comprises a 1xEVDO network (Pag. 1, par. 0004-0006; pag. 2, par. 0027, the system is based on CDMA2000, which in turn was developed, and is a 3G standard, and includes 1X components, CDMA2000 1X EV-DO).

Regarding claim 60, Madour et al. disclose a method of re-establishing a data connection between a packet control function and a dormant access terminal that has moved from a first access network controller to a second access network controller, said method comprising: sending a service request from the packet control function to the first access network controller indicated by routing information stored in the packet control function as being currently identified with said access terminal (Pag. 2, pars. 0027-0028, the system comprises a connection between a dormant MN and a BSC/PCF, this entity corresponding to a access network controller, which contains the capability to store data related to mobile terminals and their whereabouts); sending a service request notification from the first access network controller to a session controller (Pag. 2, par. 0027; pag. 3, par. 0028, the terminal through the a BTS send an origination request to the BSC to acquire service from the BSC/PCF); sending a connection setup request from said session controller to said second access network controller indicated by routing information stored in said session controller as being currently identified with said access terminal (Pag. 2, par. 0027; pag. 3, par. 0028, a connection is provided when the terminal is identified and PPI connection is provided to the terminal for connectivity to the target PDSN); and sending a connection request from said second access network controller to said packet control function (Pag. 2, par. 0027; pag. 3, par. 0028, the PCF is connected when the verification of the terminal is accomplished in order to provide PPI connection to the target PDSN).

Regarding claim 61, Madour et al. disclose, wherein said packet control function updates its routing information to indicate that said second access network controller is

currently identified with the access terminal by the packet control function in response to receiving the connection request from the second access network controller (Pag. 3, pars. 0027-0028).

Regarding claim 62, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising storing session information associated with the dormant access terminal in the session controller (Pag. 2, par. 0015; par. 0027, the system includes base station controllers; further, the base station controllers have the capabilities to provide control functions and physical links among BTSs, they also provide functions as handover, cell configuration data and control; in addition, the BSCs have the intelligence to maintain communication between the mobile nodes and the PCF while a connection session is ongoing).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 3-5, 24, 26, 40, 42, 59, 63-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Madour et al. (20020114293) in view of Abrol et al. (US20020068570).

Regarding claims 3, 26, 42, 63, 64, Madour et al. disclose the limitations in claims 1, 25, 41, 60.

Madour et al. do not explicitly disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the second access network controller queries the session controller for session information associated with the access terminal responsive to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of telecommunications.

Abrol et al. teach access networks where communication between different RANs is established by consulting each other in regards to the identity of the mobile terminal in order to provide the MS with the necessary transmission of data in the packet data network and the appropriate continuation of the transmission data over the air interface to and from the mobile station (Pag. 5, par. 0041-0043).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Madour by implementing the system with RANs capable of handling HDR because it would provide Madour's system with the enhanced capability of handling a smooth transfer of the MS information from its old PDSN to the new PDSN and reestablishing a new PPP connection more securely and efficiently.

Regarding claim 4, Abrol et al. teach, wherein the session controller provides the session information associated with the access terminal to the second access network controller responsive to receiving a query from the second access network controller (Pag. 5, par. 0042, the (RANc 46) receives the UATI of the MS, which was provided by the previous RAN, where it was previously connected).

Regarding claim 5, Madour et al. do not explicitly disclose the wireless communication network, wherein the first access network controller removes session information for the access terminal stored in the first access network controller in response to the transfer of the access terminal from the first access network controller to the second access network controller.

Abrol et al. teach the system capable of canceling the information ongoing between the terminal and the previous BSC/PDF in order to continue with its target BSC/PDF, which takes over the consequent PPP connection (Pag. 5, par. 0042, lines 16-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Madour by implementing the system with an A10 connection, also known a cancellation message, because it would provide Madour's system with the enhanced capability of sending a registration request message or A11 message, to the target PDSN fro requesting a set up of a cancellation or A10 message connection, which also corresponds to a Rdio network Packet data serving node session or connection, RP, with the mobile station, and therefore detaching the connection with the previous PDSN and, thus, reestablishing a new PPP connection more securely and efficiently.

Regarding claims 24, 40, 59, Madour et al. do not explicitly disclose the wireless communication network the session controller assigns a Universal Access Terminal Identifier to said access terminal.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of Packet data networks with IPs.

Abrol et al. teach the provision of UATIs to the mobile terminals (Pag. 4, par. 0038; Fig. 3, the mobiles are identified by UATIs in high data rate, HDR, networks).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Madour by implementing the system with HDR wireless interface using Unicast Access Terminal Identifiers in order to identify the corresponding mobile because it would provide Madour's system with the enhanced capability of connecting the MS to a high data rate system through a first HDR radio access network and obtaining a UATI from a first access network controller, thus assigning a temporary IMSI to the MS in order to enable packet data to be routed to the PDSN, and therefore establishing the R-P link with the PDSN.

Regarding claim 65, Madour et al. disclose, further comprising using the session information at the second access network controller to reestablish a data connection between the access terminal and the packet control function (Pag. 2, pars. 0027-0028).

5. Claims 6, 27, 43-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Madour (20020114293) in view of Abrol (US20020068570) further in view of Madour (20010050907).

Regarding claims 6, 27, 43, 44, Madour (20020114293) and Abrol (US20020068570) teach the limitations of claims 1, 25, 41.

Madour (20020114293) and Abrol (US20020068570) do not explicitly disclose, wherein the first access network controller removes session information for the access terminal in response to a cancellation request message from the session controller.

However, the preceding limitation is well known in the art of Packet Data Networks.

Madour et al. (20010050907) teach the wireless system having the ability to disconnect radio resources from the previous PDSN serving the mobile station through an A10 message (Pag. 1, pars. 007-011; pag. 3, pars. 0037-0038).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the communication system as taught by Madour by implementing the system with an A10 connection, also known as a cancellation message, because it would provide Madour's system with the enhanced capability of sending a registration request message or A11 message, also known as hanging A10 connection, corresponding to radio resources being released, to the target PDSN fro requesting a set up of a cancellation or A10 message connection, which also corresponds to a Rdio network Packet data serving node session or connection, RP, with the mobile station, and therefore detaching the connection with the previous PDSN and, thus, reestablishing a new PPP connection more securely and efficiently.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents are cited to further show the art with respect to mobility management in CDMA2000 systems.

US Pat. No. 6708031 to Purnadi et al.	Handoff methods
US Pat. No.202048266 to Choi et al.	Hnadoff method in CDMA
US Pat. No. 20020145990 to Sayeedi	Packet data service in CDMA2000
US Pat. No. 20020176382 to Madour et al.	Integration of 2nd and 3rd generation networks
US Pat. No. 20030223383 to Chang et al.	High speed data transmission

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Julio R Perez whose telephone number is (703) 305-8637. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 - 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on 703-308-4825. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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09/28/04

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